

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS WHICH REFLECT PHARMACOECONOMIC STUDIES OF THE TREATMENT OF VITAMIN DEFICIENCY AMONG ADULT PATIENTS

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According to statistics from the World Health Organization, beriberi is found in 80% of the world's population. Usually the body of an adult rarely has only one vitamin. Lack of vitamins can lead to certain negative consequences that are reflected throughout the body. Avitaminosis is an acute lack of vitamins in the body, it is dangerous with consequences that pose a threat to life. Hypovitaminosis is more common. Vitamins are a group of organic substances, diverse in their chemical nature, that a person needs in minimal quantities. But their absence makes it impossible for all body systems to function normally.

For example, vitamin A deficiency provokes peeling of the skin, vision may deteriorate and discomfort may worsen. Some studies have also shown that vitamin A deficiency can trigger nervous system disorders.

Lack of adequate amounts of vitamins C, D, E in tissues and muscles is reflected in frequent colds, bone fragility, tooth loss, the development of diseases of the endocrine system, as well as deterioration of liver function. B vitamins: thiamine and riboflavin are needed for metabolic processes and vision. Nicotinic acid - for the assimilation of proteins and fats. Pantothenic acid to accelerate healing processes. Pyridoxine regulates the nervous system. Biotin and folic acid are involved in energy metabolism. Cyanocobalamin for the formation of erythrocytes.

The aim of the study is to analyze publications on the treatment of beriberi in adults. We used materials from the open information database Pubmed.

We have selected publications for the last 10 years for analysis. Thus, the total number of publications - 21576. In 2010 there were 1957 publications, and as of the beginning of autumn 2020 - 460, respectively. The largest number of publications was in 2013 - 2504 (11.61%), and the smallest in 2019 - 206 (0.95%).

It was found that publications on beriberi in women are 1.5 times more than similar in males. A total of 2217 (10.28%) publications were issued in 2011, in 2012 - 2466 (11.43%), in 2013 - 2504 (11.61%), in 2014 - 2420 (11.22%), in 2015 year 2354 - (10.91%), in 2016 - 2381 (11.04%), in 2017 - 2364 (10.96%), in 2018 - 2248 (10.42%) respectively.

It is interesting to note that 16 publications in the database on selected topics are presented by Ukrainian scholars. Among the age groups that participated in the study, the largest number of publications was in the group -19-44 years - 5613, respectively. Among persons aged 45-64 - 5435 publications, among persons aged 65+ - 4003 and among persons aged 80+ - 1456, respectively. Another 5,069 studies highlighted the results of people under 18 years of age. The vast majority of publications are devoted not only to the treatment of beriberi but also to the treatment of complications.